



Degradation of Composite Adhesives Lloyd Smith

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Objectives

- Characterization
 - Effect of adherend moisture content on adhesion of AF555
 - Effect of surface preparation on degradation
- Methodology
 - Improve composite wedge crack coupon
 - Procedures to accelerate degradation
 - Test methods to accelerate degradation



Characterization Techniques

- Wide Area Lap Shear (WALS)
 - No load
 - Constant load
- Double Cantilever Beam (DCB)
 - No load
 - Constant Load
 - Fluctuating Load
- Wedge Crack (WC)
 - Compliant Adherends
- In-Plane Shear (IPS)
 - No load
 - Constant load
- Compression Interlaminar Shear (CILS)
 - No load













Materials

- Prepreg
 - Toray T800/3900-2B (Low cost BMS 8-276)
 - Standard BMS 8-276
- Peel Ply
 - Polyester, fine (Precision Fabrics 60001)
 - Nylon, texture (Precision Fabrics 52006)
 - SRB, coarse (Super Release Blue, siloxane coated polyester)
- Adhesive
 - 3M AF555
- Surface Treatments
 - Peel Ply (60001)
 - Sand (220)
 - Grit Blast (80)
 - Grit Blast (220)



Accelerating Degradation

- Concentration
 - Immersed in water
- Diffusion
 - Scales with square of thickness
 - 40 plies at 140F requires 6k hrs to saturate
- Temperature
 - Accelerates diffusion
 - Limited to avoid phase changes
- Load
 - Accelerates diffusion, increases saturation
 - Can have synergistic effect with solvent
 - Limited to avoid coupon failure



Summary: Characterization

- AF555 is relatively insensitive to adherend moisture content prior to bonding
- Standard and low cost BMS 8-276 have similar reductions in interlaminar shear strength and shear modulus from moisture sorption
- Polyester peel ply provided superior strength, toughness, and immersed creep rupture
- Abrasive techniques did not improve bond strength over peel ply
 - Gritblasting tended to lower bond strength



Summary: Methodology

- 10 ply wedge crack coupon supported DCB and WALS findings
 - 8 ply wedge crack coupon similar to 10 ply
 - 12 ply wedge crack coupon lowered sensitivity
- Low cost immersed creep test fixtures are feasible
 - Oscillating load accelerated DCB crack growth
 - Results can depend on criteria for applied load